standing orders. Those lands that have already been alienated may be allowed to be re-secured by the Brahmins.

Reply of Government.—Nothing can be done in this matter. It is not possible to treat Brahmadaya Inams on the same footing as Agrahara Inams; even in the latter case, the Government will not ordinarily interfere for the benefit of those who have alienated the Inam or of their representatives.

SUBJECT NO. 124.

Introduction of Survey Settlement in Inam villages.

Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga Municipality, and D. S. Hanumanta Rao of the Devanhalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Government were pleased to reply to Subject No. 131 of 1903 that compulsory Survey and Settlement in Inam villages was out of question. But it is impossible to get the consent of all the Inamdars for the village being surveyed and settled. Instances of boundary disputes and of wilful default of some of the Inamdars to pay revenue in order to bring the village for sale are very numerous. A rule may therefore be made enabling the Inamdars to apply for Survey and Settlement being introduced on production of a decree or rajinama defining the rights of various Inamdars. It is also requested that Government agents may be employed for collecting and distributing the income among the shareholders.

Mr. Gopalachar of Devanhalli opposed.

Reply of Government.—The subject is full of difficulties and does not seem practicable.

SUBJECT NO. 125.

Recovery of the jodi of Inam villages by the sale of the portion of the Inamdar in default.

Mr. T. Devappa, Shikarpur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Before the Inam Settlement was made there was individual account in every Inam village to show the dues of each Inamdar and the jodi due by each was being recovered. Since the Inam Settlement the jodi is not being recovered individually but collectively. Should one of the Inamdars fail to pay the jodi due by him the whole Inam village will be sold for arrears of jodi. Only in the Sorab Taluk the land of the particular Inamdar who is in arrears is confiscated and sold. In case the jodi arrears cannot be fully recovered by the sale of the defaulting Inamdar's land, recourse will be had to the lands of other Inamdars. It is therefore requested that a survey of Inam may be made according to the original "Chitte" or holding and the charges thereof recovered from the Inamdars.

Note.—The representation refers to Tagarti, Gouja and four other Agrahars.

Reply of Government.—The existing orders seem sufficient. Where the shares are recognized and separately registered, the jodi is separately levied.

SUBJECT NO. 126.

Reduction of the minimum area for coffee cultivation from fifteen to five acres.

Messrs. B. Sitaramaiya, Chikmagalur Taluk: and Malali Venkataramaiya, South Mysore Native Planters' Association.

Summary of discussion.—The minimum of fifteen acres for subdivision of survey numbers for coffee cultivation has been productive of great hardship to the cultivators. It is difficult to procure an area of fifteen acres fit for cultivation in one place and in consequence

useless lands adjoining an area have to be acquired, thus necessitating the burden of a larger upset price in addition to the assessment on such useless lands.

2. Moreover the reduction will facilitate the registry of such lands separately in the village accounts in the names of persons to whom the lands might be transferred by sale, gift, etc. The difficulty of holding the khatedar responsible for Government dues by others, will also disappear. Hence the minimum area for coffee cultivation may be reduced from fifteen to five acres as in the case of cardamoms.

Reply of Government.—Cannot be reduced except in rare cases where an extent of fifteen acres fit for coffee is not available in one place. In such cases the available extent will be given.

SUBJECT NO. 127.

Opening of model farms.

Mr. Kigga Chennakesava Rao of Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As it rains heavily in the Malnad, the raiyats will have to cultivate only paddy and areca. It is therefore requested that model farms may be opened at an early date, in suitable localities and all the different crops grown there with a view to instruct the raiyats in the matter. The preparation and use of the different kinds of manure may also be taught to the raiyats as also the use of improved kinds of ploughs, which is all important to Agriculture.

Reply of Government.—This is a good suggestion to be adopted when funds are forthcoming.

SUBJECT NO. 128.

Providing engines, etc., at the cost of Government for the benefit of raiyats.

Mr. A. Narasimha Iyengar, Sagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In order to give facilities to the Agriculturist in the Malnad, engines, etc., required for irrigation purposes may be supplied at Government cost and agriculture encouraged.

Reply of Government.—Noted. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga has been asked if an oil engine cannot be used in his district.

SUBJECT NO. 129.

Introduction of ploughs and other machinery of improved patterns.

Messrs. Patnagere Ranganna of Kadur Taluk and Balavanta Rao.

Summary of discussion.—In the monthly journal called "Prabuddha Bharata" an article is published to say that there is invented in Calcutta a ploughing machine which can be handled by two men and which in less time turns out three times the work of an ordinary plough, without the help of bullocks. A machine may be indented for. If found useful, such improved implements may be caused to be widely known and a few supplied to all the taluk headquarters.

Reply of Government.—People should take the initiative in such matters. The Government, as stated last year, are quite prepared to help them. The suggestion about the